

## ORD

5. Mandate; precept; command.  
Give *order* to my servants, that they take  
No note of our being absent. *Shakeſp. Mer. of Ven.*  
If the lords of the council iſſued out any *order* againſt  
them, or if the king ſent a proclamation for their repair to  
their houſes, preſently ſome nobleman deputed by the tables  
published a proteſtation againſt thoſe *orders* and proclamations.  
*Clarendon.*  
Upon this new fright, an *order* was made by both houſes  
for diſarming all the popiſts in England; upon which, and  
the like *orders*, though ſeldom any thing was after done, yet  
it ſerved to keep up the apprehenſions in the people, of dan-  
gers and deſigns, and to diſincline them from any reverence  
or affection to the queen. *Clarendon.*  
I have received an *order* under your hand for a thouſand  
pounds in words at length. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 60.*  
6. Rule; regulation.  
The church hath authority to eſtabliſh that for an *order*  
at one time, which at another time it may aboliſh, and in  
both do well. *Hooker, b. v. f. 8.*  
7. Regular government.  
The night, their number, and the ſudden aſt  
Would daſh all *order*, and protect their fact. *Daniel.*  
8. A ſociety of dignified perſons diſtinguiſhed by marks of hon-  
our.  
*Elves,*  
The ſeveral chairs of *order* look you ſcour,  
With juice of balm and ev'ry precious ſlow'r. *Shakeſp.*  
Princes many times make themſelves deſires, and let their  
hearts upon toys; ſometimes upon a building; ſometimes  
upon erecting of an *order*. *Bacon.*  
She left immortal trophies of her fame,  
And to the nobleſt *order* gave the name. *Dryden.*  
By ſhining marks, diſtinguiſh'd they appear,  
And various *orders* various enſigns bear. *Granville.*  
9. A rank, or claſs.  
The king commanded the high prieſt and the prieſts of  
the ſecond *order*, to bring forth out of the temple all the  
veſſels. *2 Kings xxiii. 4.*  
*Th' Almighty ſeeing,*  
From his tranſcendent feat the faints among,  
To thoſe bright *orders* utter'd thus his voice. *Milton.*  
10. A religious fraternity.  
Find a bare foot brother out,  
One of our *order* to aſſociate me,  
Here viſiting the ſick. *Shakeſp. Rom. and Juliet.*  
11. [In the plural.] Hierarchical ſtate.  
If the faults of men in *orders* are only to be judged among  
themſelves, they are all in ſome ſort parties. *Dryden.*  
Having in his youth made a good progreſs in learning,  
that he might dedicate himſelf more intirely to religion he  
entered into holy *orders*, and in a few years became renown-  
ed for his faculty of life. *Addiſon's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 164.*  
12. Means to an end.  
Virgins muſt remember, that the virginity of the body is  
only excellent in *order* to the purity of the ſoul; for in the  
ſame degree that virgins live more ſpiritually than other per-  
ſons, in the ſame degree is their virginity a more excellent  
ſtate. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
We ſhould behave reverently towards the Divine Maſteſty,  
and juſtly towards men; and in *order* to the better diſcharge  
of theſe duties, we ſhould govern ourſelves in the uſe of ſen-  
ſual delights, with temperance. *Tillotſon, Sermon. 6.*  
The beſt knowledge is that which is of greateſt uſe in *or-*  
*der* to our eternal happineſs. *Tillotſon, Sermon. 1.*  
What we ſee in *order* only to what we do not ſee; and  
both theſe ſtates muſt be joined together. *Atterbury.*  
One man purſues power in *order* to wealth, and another  
wealth in *order* to power, which laſt is the ſafer way, and  
generally followed. *Swift's Exam. N<sup>o</sup>. 27.*  
13. Meaſures; care.  
It were meet you ſhould take ſome *order* for the ſoldiers,  
which are now fiſt to be diſcharged and diſpoſed of ſome way;  
which may otherwiſe grow to as great inconvenience as all  
this that you have quit us from. *Spencer on Ireland.*  
Provide me ſoldiers, *Shakeſp.*  
Whilſt I take *order* for mine own affairs.  
The money promiſed unto the king, he took no *order* for,  
albeit Soltraus required it. *2 Mac. iv. 27.*  
If any of the family be diſtreſſed, *order* is taken for their  
relief and competent means to live. *Bacon.*  
14. [In architecture.] A ſyſtem of the ſeveral members, orna-  
ments, and proportions of columns and pilasters; or it is  
a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building,  
eſpecially thoſe of a column; ſo as to form one beautiful  
whole: or *order* is a certain rule for the proportions of co-  
lums, and for the figures which ſome of the parts ought to  
have, on the account of the proportions that are given them.  
There are five *orders* of columns; three of which are Greek,  
*viz.* the doric, ionic, and corinthian; and two Italian, *viz.*  
the tuſcan and compoſite. The whole is compoſed of two  
parts at leaſt, the column and the entablature, and of four

## ORD

- parts at the moſt; where there is a pedefal under the co-  
lums, and one acroter or little pedefal on the top of the  
entablature. The column has three parts; the baſe, the  
ſhaft, and the capital; which parts are all different in the  
ſeveral *orders*.  
In the tuſcan *order*, any height being given, divide it into  
ten parts and three quarters, called diameters, by diameters  
is meant the thickneſs of the ſhaft at the bottom, the pe-  
defal having two; the column with baſe and capital, ſeven;  
and the entablature one and three quarters.  
In the doric *order*, the whole height being given, is divided  
into twelve diameters or parts, and one third; the pedefal  
having two and one third, the column eight, and the enta-  
blature two.  
In the ionic *order*, the whole height is divided into thirteen  
diameters and a half, the pedefal having two and two thirds,  
the column nine, and the entablature one and four fifths.  
In the corinthian *order*, the whole height is divided into  
fourteen diameters and a half, the pedefal having three, the  
column nine and a half, and the entablature two.  
In the compoſite *order*, the whole height is divided into fif-  
teen diameters and one third; the pedefal having three and  
one third, the column ten, and the entablature two.  
In a columnade or range of pillars, the intercolumniation or  
ſpace between columns in the tuſcan *order*, is four diameters.  
In the doric *order*, two and three quarters; in the ionic *or-*  
*der*, two and a quarter; in the corinthian *order*, two; and  
in the compoſite *order*, one and a half. *Builder's Dict.*  
To *ORDER*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to conduct.  
To him that *ordereth* his converſation aright, will I ſhew  
the ſalvation of God. *Pſ. l. 23.*  
As the ſun when it ariſeth in the heaven, ſo is the beauty  
of a good wife in the ordering of her houſe. *Eccles. xxvii. 16.*  
Thou haſt *ordered* all in meaſure, number, and weight. *Wisd. xi. 20.*  
Bias being aſked how a man ſhould order his life? an-  
ſwered, as if a man ſhould live long, or die quickly. *Bacon.*  
2. To manage; to procure.  
The kitchen clerk that hight diſfection,  
Did *order* all the cates in ſeemly wiſe. *Fairy Queen.*  
3. To methodiſe; to diſpoſe ſetly.  
Theſe were the *orderings* of them in their ſervice, to come  
into the houſe of the Lord. *1 Chron. xxiv. 19.*  
4. To direct; to command.  
To ordain to ſacerdotal function.  
The book requirerth due examination, and giveth liberty to  
object any crime againſt ſuch as are to be *ordered*. *Whiſt.*  
ORDERER. *n. f.* [from *order*.] One that orders, methodiſes,  
or regulates.  
That there ſhould be a great diſpoſer and *orderer* of all  
things, a wife rewarder and puniſher of good and evil, haſt  
appeared ſo equitable to men, that they have concluded it  
neceſſary. *Suckling.*  
ORDERLESS. *adj.* [from *order*.] Diſorderly; out of rule.  
All form is formleſs, *order orderleſs*,  
Save what is oppoſite to England's love. *Shakeſp.*  
ORDERLINESS. *n. f.* [from *orderly*.] Regularity; methodi-  
caneſs.  
ORDERLY. *adj.* [from *order*.]  
1. Methodical; regular.  
The book requirerth but *orderly* reading. *Hooker.*  
2. Not tumultuous; well regulated.  
Balfour, by an *orderly* and well-governed march, paſſed  
in the king's quarters without any conſiderable loſs, to a place  
of ſafety. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
3. According with eſtabliſhed method.  
As for the orders eſtabliſhed, ſith the law of nature, of  
God and man, do all favour that which is in being, till *or-*  
*derly* judgment of deciſion be given againſt it, it is but juſtice  
to exact obedience of you. *Hooker's Pref.*  
A clergy reformed from popery in ſuch a manner, as hap-  
pily to preſerve the mean between the two extremes, in  
doctrine, worſhip, and government, perfected this reforma-  
tion by quiet and *orderly* methods, free from thoſe confuſions  
and tumults that elſewhere attended it. *Atterbury.*  
ORDERLY. *adv.* [from *order*.] Methodically; according to  
order; regularly; according to rule.  
All parts of knowledge have been thought by wiſe men  
to be then moſt *orderly* delivered and proceeded in, when they  
are drawn to their fiſt original. *Hooker, b. i.*  
Aſk him his name, and *orderly* proceed. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*  
To ſwear him.  
Make it *orderly* and well, *Shakeſp.*  
According to the faſhion of the time.  
It is walled with brick and ſtone, intermixed *orderly*. *Sandy.*  
How ſhould thoſe active particles, ever and anon juſtified  
by the occuſion of other bodies, whereof there is an infinite  
ſtore, ſo *orderly* keep their cells without any alteration of  
ſite. *Glauville.*  
In the body, when the principal parts, the heart and li-  
ver, do their offices, and all the inferior ſmaller veſſels act  
*orderly*

## ORD

- orderly* and duly, there ariſes a ſweet enjoyment upon the  
whole, which we call health. *South's Sermon.*  
O'RDINABLE. *adj.* [ordino, Lat.] Such as may be appointed.  
All the ways of oeconomy God hath uſed toward a ra-  
tional creature, to reduce mankind to that courſe of living  
which is moſt perfectly agreeable to our nature, and by the  
mercy of God *ordinable* to eternal bliſs. *Hamm.*  
O'RDINAL. *adj.* [ordinalis, Fr. ordinalis, Lat.] Noting order:  
as, ſecond, third.  
The moon's age is thus found, add to the epact the day  
of the month and the *ordinal* number of that month from  
March incluſive, becauſe the epact begins at March, and  
the ſum of thoſe, caſting away thirty or twenty-nine, as  
often as it ariſeth, is the age of the moon. *Halder.*  
O'RDINAL. *n. f.* [ordinal, Fr. ordinale, Latin.] A ritual; a  
book containing orders. *Anſ.*  
O'RDINANCE. *n. f.* [ordnance, French.]  
1. Law; rule; preſcript.  
It ſeemeth hard to plant any found *ordnance*, or reduce  
them to a civil government; ſince all their ill cuſtoms are  
permitted unto them. *Spencer on Ireland.*  
Let Richard and Elizabeth,  
The true ſucceders of each royal houſe,  
By God's fair *ordnance* conjoin together! *Shakeſp.*  
2. Obſervance commanded.  
One *ordnance* ought not to exclude the other, much leſs  
to diſparage the other, and leaſt of all to undervalue that  
which is the moſt eminent. *Taylor.*  
3. Appointment.  
Things created to ſhew bare heads,  
When one but of my *ordnance* ſtood up,  
To ſpeak of peace or war. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*  
4. A cannon. It is now generally written for diſtinction *or-*  
*dnance*; its derivation is not certain.  
Caves and wombly vaultages of France,  
Shall chide your treſpaſs and return your mock,  
In ſecond accent to his *ordnance*. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*  
O'RDINARILY. *adv.* [from *ordinary*.]  
1. According to eſtabliſhed rules; according to ſettled method.  
We are not to look that the church ſhould change her  
publick laws and ordinances, made according to that which  
is judged *ordinarily*, and commonly fitteſt for the whole, al-  
though it chance that for ſome particular men the ſame be  
found inconvenient. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 12.*  
Springs and rivers do not derive the water which they *or-*  
*dnarily* refund, from rain. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*  
2. Commonly; uſually.  
The inſtances of human ignorance were not only clear  
ones, but ſuch as are not to *ordinarily* ſuſpected. *Glenn.*  
Prayer ought to be more than *ordinarily* fervent and vi-  
gorous before the ſacrament. *South's Sermons.*  
O'RDINARY. *adj.* [ordinarius, Latin.]  
1. Eſtabliſhed; methodical; regular.  
Though in arbitrary governments there may be a body of  
laws obſerved in the *ordinary* forms of juſtice, they are not  
ſufficient to ſecure any rights to the people; becauſe they  
may be diſpenſed with. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*  
The ſtanding *ordinary* means of conviction failing to in-  
fluence them, it is not to be expected that any extraordinary  
means ſhould be able to do it. *Atterbury.*  
2. Common; uſual.  
Yet did the only utter her doubt to her daughters, think-  
ing, ſince the worſt was paſt, ſhe would attend a further  
occaſion, leaſt over much haſte might ſeem to proceed of  
the *ordinary* miſtake between ſiſters in law. *Sidney.*  
It is ſufficient that Moſes have the *ordinary* credit of an  
hiſtorian given him. *Tillotſon, Sermon. 1.*  
This designation of the perſon our author is more than  
*ordinary* obliged to take care of, becauſe he hath made the  
conveyance, as well as the power itſelf, ſacred. *Locke.*  
There is nothing more *ordinary* than children's receiving  
into their minds propoſitions from their parents, which be-  
ing ſtaffed by degrees, are at laſt, whether true or falſe,  
riveted there. *Locke.*  
Method is not leſs requiſite in *ordinary* converſation, than  
in writing. *Addiſon's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 476.*  
3. Mean; of low rank.  
Theſe are the paths wherein ye have walked, that are of  
the *ordinary* fort of men; theſe are the very ſteps ye have  
trodden, and the manifeſt degrees whereby ye are of your  
guides and directors trained up in that ſchool. *Hooker.*  
Men of common capacity, and but *ordinary* judgment,  
are not able to diſcern what things are fitteſt for each kind  
and ſtate of regimen. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*  
Every *ordinary* reader, upon the publiſhing of a new poem,  
has will and ill-nature enough to turn ſeveral paſſages of it  
into ridicule, and very often in the right place. *Addiſon.*  
My ſpeculations, when ſold ſingle, are delights for the  
rich and wealthy; after ſome time they come to the market  
in great quantities, and are every *ordinary* man's money.  
*Addiſon's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 488.*

## ORE

- You will wonder how ſuch an *ordinary* fellow as Wood,  
could get his majeſty's broad ſeal. *Swift.*  
4. Ugly; not handſome: as ſhe is an *ordinary* woman.  
O'RDINARY. *n. f.*  
1. Eſtabliſhed judge of eccleſiaſtical cauſes.  
The evil will  
Of all their pariſhioners they had confin'd,  
Who to the *ordinary* of them complain'd. *Hubberd.*  
If fault be in theſe things any where juſtly found, law hath  
reſer'd the whole diſpoſition and redreſs thereof to the *or-*  
*dnary* of the place. *Hooker, b. v. f. 12.*  
2. Settled eſtabliſhment.  
Spain had no other wars ſave thoſe which were grown in-  
to an *ordinary*; now they have coupled therewith the extra-  
ordinary of the Valtoline and Palatinate. *Bacon.*  
3. Actual and conſtant office.  
Villiers had an intimation of the king's pleaſure to be  
his cup-bearer at large; and the ſummer following he was  
admitted in *ordinary*. *Wott.*  
4. Regular price of a meal.  
Our courteous Antony,  
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feaſt;  
And for his *ordinary* pays his heart  
For what his eyes eat only. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopat.*  
5. A place of eating eſtabliſhed at a certain price.  
They reckon all their errors for accompliſhments; and all  
the odd words they have picked up in a coffee-houſe, or a  
gaming *ordinary*, are produced as flowers of ſtyle. *Swift.*  
To ORDINATE. *v. a.* [ordinatus, Latin.]  
1. To appoint.  
Finding how the certain right did ſtand,  
With full conſent this man did *ordinate*. *Daniel.*  
The heir apparent to the crown and land.  
O'RDINATE. *adj.* [ordinatus, Lat.] Regular; methodical.  
*Ordinate* figures are ſuch as have all their ſides, and all their  
angles equal. *Ray on the Creation.*  
O'RDINATION. *n. f.* [ordinatio, Lat. from *ordinate*.]  
1. Eſtabliſhed order or tendency.  
Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happineſs  
and miſery of life reſpectively. *Norris.*  
2. The act of inveſting any man with ſacerdotal power.  
Though ordained by Arian biſhops, his *ordination* was ne-  
ver queſtioned. *Stillingfleet.*  
St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of  
a prime ruler of the church, and entruſted with a large dioceſe  
under the immediate government of their reſpective elders;  
and thoſe deriving authority from his *ordination*. *South.*  
O'RDNANCE. *n. f.* [This was anciently written more frequently  
*ordnance*; but *ordnance* is uſed for diſtinction.] Cannon;  
great guns.  
Have I not heard great *ordnance* in the field?  
And heav'n's artillery thunder in the ſkies? *Shakeſp.*  
When a ſhip ſeels or rolls in foul weather, the breaking  
loofe of *ordnance* is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*  
There are examples now of wounded perſons that have  
roared for anguiſh and torment at the diſcharge of *ordnance*,  
though at a very great diſtance. *Bentley's Sermon.*  
ORDONNANCE. *n. f.* [French.] Diſpoſition of figures in  
a picture.  
O'RDURE. *n. f.* [ordure, French; from *ordus*, Lat. *Skinner*.]  
Dung; filth.  
Gard'ners with *ordure* hide thoſe roots  
That ſhall fiſt ſpring and be moſt delicate. *Shakeſp.*  
Working upon human *ordure*, and by long preparation  
rendering it odoriferous, he terms it *zibetta occidentalis*. *Brown.*  
We added fat pollutions of our own,  
T' encreaſe the ſteamy *ordures* of the ſtage. *Dryden.*  
Renew'd by *ordure*'s ſympathetick force,  
As oil'd with magic juices for the courſe,  
Vig'rous he riſes. *Pope.*  
ORE. *n. f.* [ore, or opa, Saxon; *oer*, Dutch, a mine.]  
1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its mineral ſtate.  
Round about him lay on every ſide,  
Great heaps of gold that never would be ſpent;  
Of which ſome were rude *ore* not purify'd  
Of Mulciber's devouring element. *Fairy Queen.*  
They would have brought them the gold *ore* aboard their  
ſhips. *Raleigh's Apology.*  
A hill not far,  
Shone with a gloſſy ſcurf, undoubted ſign  
That in his womb was hid metallic *ore*,  
The work of ſulphur. *Milton's Paradise Loſt, b. i.*  
Who have labour'd more  
To ſearch the treaſures of the Roman ſtore,  
Or dig in Grecian mines for purer *ore*? *Roscommen.*  
We walk in dreams on fairy land,  
Where golden *ore* lies mixt with common ſand. *Dryden.*  
Thoſe who unripe veins in mines explore,  
On the rich bed again the warm turf lay,  
Till time diggeſt the yet imperfect *ore*,  
And know it will be gold another day. *Dryden.*  
Thoſe